

Weather Indications: Snow. Unemployed Women can get work by advertising in THE WORLD. The rate for a Situation Wanted Advertisement is only 10 Cents for 20 Words. Daily or Sunday.

Weather Indications: Snow. Straws show which way the wind blows. THE WORLD printed last Sunday 265 MORE. Houses, Rooms, Apartments and Boarders Advt. than the corresponding Sunday a year ago.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1894. S PRICE ONE CENT. 20 WORDS COST BUT 10 CENTS.

**LAST EDITION. CAME IN RAIN TO GET FOOD.** Weather Not Considered When Poverty and Hunger Are Concerned. GOOD DINNERS GIVEN TO ALL.

Truckloads of Provisions Sent to "The Evening World's" Free Food Commission. LITTLE MOLLY SMART'S STORY. Sole Support of Her Grandmother, Who is an Invalid from Rheumatism.

Notwithstanding the terrible weather, there was a large crowd of poor people assembled in front of "The Evening World's" Free Food Commission, 50 Murray street, hours before the doors were opened this morning. Their tattered garments were no protection from the steady rainfall and they shivered and huddled closer together.

One of the first customers was Oscar, whose surname is criss-crossed with h's, j's, k's and y's. He came from Brooklyn with Nelly, a child-colored cur, with a cockatrice tail, and a basket. Boy, dog and basket were empty, wet and weak.

Oscar said he didn't go to school, didn't go to no place, and "didn't have no ticket," but his father read "The Evening World" and thought he might get a few rutabagas.

A big fellow in a monkey-jacket and a fur cap turned the tide of childish tears with: "Your father's very much mistaken," and seizing the basket, he packed it with "selected" potatoes for baking, coffee, tea, oranges, and bananas, and spiced the top with bananas. Even bow-legged Nelly got a bone that made her tail unwind with delight.

Her grandmother, a painter of Harrison street, Brooklyn, was one of the first. He has a family of five, and has been out of work for six months. Three months he was ill. His basket was filled with Little Molly, of 239 Ninth street, came because her mother was ill in bed. Her father is dead and they had nothing to eat at home. Poverty and despair were plainly depicted on the little one's face.

The next little marketeer was some helpless old woman, grandchild—Molly Smart, I think her name was. She had diamonds in her small ears the size and value of rain drops and a dimple in her pretty cheek. Her black hair was in pig tails, her feet were less than half shod and she cried when she presented her card.

**SAVE LIBERTY LIGHT.** Pilots Say It Is a Great Help to Navigation. It Can Be Seen When Other Lights Are Obscured. Secretary Carlisle Proposes to Abolish It on Grounds of Economy.

The report from Washington to-day that Secretary Carlisle has recommended to the Appropriation Committee of Congress that, in the interest of economy, the light on the Statue of Liberty shall be extinguished, has aroused a general feeling of indignation throughout the city. It was declared that if such a plan were carried out it would be a shame and disgrace to the National Government.

According to the report, Secretary Carlisle says the Light House Board regards the light as of no importance as an aid to navigation; that the appropriation for the support of lighthouses, even with the severest economy, is insufficient, and that the expenditure of nearly \$10,000 a year for the maintenance of the statue as a lighthouse should be saved.

As the pilots of the harbor are the best judges of the usefulness of the statue light, an "Evening World" reporter looked up a number of them this morning, and interviewed them on the subject. The first person seen was Capt. William B. Hill, one of the Pilot Commissioners.

"This sort of economy," he said, "makes me tired. Put out the Liberty light! Why, you'll have New Yorkers in arms in an instant if such a thing is suggested. They won't stand it. As for its usefulness, I know that the pilots of New York harbor could not get along without it now. It is certainly a very valuable beacon, and should be maintained, by all means."

"But there is another consideration which is just as important and that is the sentiment connected with the statue. It would certainly be a most discouraging act towards the public which has given us this monument to ever neglect it in such a manner."

"Capt. H. L. Weaver, one of the oldest New York pilots, said: "Liberty light is the most valuable in the harbor now, and we are all taking our bearings by it. Sometimes it is the only light that can be seen from the lower bay, and it is especially valuable in the morning, when the fog is laying over our course up the bay when the highland lights are obscured by the fog."

"It is also invaluable as a mark for the anchorage ground in the upper harbor, and in the winter weather, said Pilot Ivan Van Albert, "and it has often been the only guide in navigating the upper bay and harbor when there is a low-lying fog that obscures the other lights. It is a light that is a help to the sailor, and to take it away now would cause inconvenience and trouble among all the pilots."

**BUCKLEY GETS A YEAR AFTER CLERK FARLEY?** The Convicted Election Inspector Sentenced by Justice Barrett. Severe Criticism by the Court in Fixing His Punishment. Guilty of the Most Flagrant Neglect of Duty Imaginable.

Dennis J. Buckley, inspector of election in the Eighteenth Election District of the Second Assembly District, convicted of receiving fraudulent votes, was sentenced by Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning to one year's imprisonment in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500.

Said Justice Barrett in sentencing Buckley were particularly pointed and they are reproduced here in full for the benefit of other election officers who are yet to be tried.

"The Justice told all offenders practicing this sort of fraud that they would do well to plead guilty and thus entitle themselves to such mercy as the Court might deal out for Col. Fellows and the Court were going to convict them if it was in their power."

"I cannot but think, Buckley, that you were not well advised in occupying two days' precious time of the Court in the trial of a case in which you were substantially defenseless, even on your own showing. You would have had a very much better opportunity of presenting claims for judicial clemency if you had pleaded guilty and thrown yourself on the mercy of the Court."

"As for its usefulness, I know that the pilots of New York harbor could not get along without it now. It is certainly a very valuable beacon, and should be maintained, by all means."

"But there is another consideration which is just as important and that is the sentiment connected with the statue. It would certainly be a most discouraging act towards the public which has given us this monument to ever neglect it in such a manner."

"Capt. H. L. Weaver, one of the oldest New York pilots, said: "Liberty light is the most valuable in the harbor now, and we are all taking our bearings by it. Sometimes it is the only light that can be seen from the lower bay, and it is especially valuable in the morning, when the fog is laying over our course up the bay when the highland lights are obscured by the fog."

"It is also invaluable as a mark for the anchorage ground in the upper harbor, and in the winter weather, said Pilot Ivan Van Albert, "and it has often been the only guide in navigating the upper bay and harbor when there is a low-lying fog that obscures the other lights. It is a light that is a help to the sailor, and to take it away now would cause inconvenience and trouble among all the pilots."

**HELPING THE UNEMPLOYED.** Grand Jury Foreman Oelrichs at Jefferson Market Court. With Justice McMahon He Examines the Records. Revival of Rumors of Irregularities There.

There was a commotion in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning when Herman Oelrichs, foreman of the Grand Jury, walked in and, after a few minutes' conversation with Justice McMahon, went with him into the Justice's private room.

A few moments later Chief Clerk Farley was sent for, and then the court record books of the court were hastily gathered together and taken into the Justice's room. Soon all four of the court clerks were before the Grand Jury foreman explaining the various entries which he thought needed investigation.

It seemed to be the impression among the court attaches that Chief Clerk Farley was the person most concerned in Mr. Oelrichs's visit. Farley is a brother of ex-Boodie Alderman Farley, and has been in trouble several times in the last year or two.

There have been rumors that the money collected in the way of fines have not been promptly turned over to the proper persons. One explanation of this was that a person connected with the Court had, in a spirit of accommodation or generosity, been lending the money out to the impecunious court attaches, and that in many cases they had failed to repay him.

Mr. Farley was in trouble once or twice in the last year as a result of mislaying or losing court papers. Once a man charged with a trivial offense was confined in the Tombs for a month or more awaiting trial owing to Mr. Farley's carelessness.

Subway Commissioner Moss was in the Mayor's office this morning and announced that another war on overhead wires would be begun in a few days. All the exposed wires on Broadway below Twenty-third street will be cut down. The companies owning them were notified some time ago to remove the wires from house-tops and those crossing Broadway within the territory mentioned. The time limit has expired and the work has not been completed.

Mr. Moss said he would have sent his men out today to begin the slaughter of the wires, but the icy condition of the roofs was too dangerous, and the work was postponed.

If subscribers discover within ten next few days that their telephone or messenger wires are cut, they will know that the employees of the Board of Electrical Control have been at work with their axes.



New York, Feb. 14, 1894.

**TO RAID THE WIRES.** Subway Commissioners Going to Swing the Axe Again. All Broadway Wires Below Twenty-Third Street to Go. No More Flirting with the Law to Be Permitted.

Subway Commissioner Moss was in the Mayor's office this morning and announced that another war on overhead wires would be begun in a few days. All the exposed wires on Broadway below Twenty-third street will be cut down. The companies owning them were notified some time ago to remove the wires from house-tops and those crossing Broadway within the territory mentioned. The time limit has expired and the work has not been completed.

Mr. Moss said he would have sent his men out today to begin the slaughter of the wires, but the icy condition of the roofs was too dangerous, and the work was postponed.

If subscribers discover within ten next few days that their telephone or messenger wires are cut, they will know that the employees of the Board of Electrical Control have been at work with their axes.

There are thousands of wires on underground long ago. The subways in Broadway are completed, but as long as the companies can keep their wires out of the street they will not be touched.

Summary action will, therefore, be necessary to remove the overhead wires from the city.

**COLONNA VICTORIOUS WANTS IT ANNULLED.** The French Court Throws Out the Princess's Suit. Custody of the Children Provisionally Given to the Father. Verdict Against Mrs. Mackay's Titled Daughter Given To-Day.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Fourth Civil Chamber has declared the French courts incompetent to try the suit which the Princess Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, brought against her husband, Prince Colonna, for a legal separation and the custody of her children.

In addition, the Chamber made an order giving the children, provisionally, into the custody of their father.

Prince Colonna, in defending the suit brought by the Princess, alleged that the French courts were incompetent to try the case, as he was an Italian citizen, had never given up his residence at Milan, and that he was fully able to educate the children, whom he intended to place in the care of his sister at Milan.

In reciting the circumstances bearing upon the case, the Court says the children were temporarily confined to the care of the Princess on condition that the Prince be allowed to see them three times a week. This condition the Princess has violated, and, in so doing, has executed a project of abduction, which she audaciously attributed to her husband.

It is ordered that all the children be placed in the care of their aunt, Princess Stigliano, of Naples. Princess Colonna will be allowed to visit them on Sundays and Thursdays from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

**WANTS IT ANNULLED.** Mrs. Fried Says She Was Drugged on Her Marriage Day. She is Only Eighteen; He is a New York Business Man. Left Him the Morning After the Wedding and Went Home.

The suit of Thomas H. Pettit, of Far Rockaway, as guardian ad litem of his daughter Estelle, eighteen years old, to annul her marriage to Isadore W. Fried, comes up for trial before Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas this afternoon.

Filed in the printing and decorating business at 18 John street and 21 Clinton place. In her complaint, Estelle alleges that in August, 1883, she went for a pleasure excursion to Brooklyn with her father and that on the afternoon of the excursion she was drugged with a glass of soda-water that had been prepared for her.

After drinking the soda water, she says, she became partially unconscious and remembers but little of what happened.

She remembers, however, she says, that they went to the residence of Rev. W. W. Bowditch, 54 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, and were married.

She says she returned home next morning and has never lived with Fried.

**LAST EDITION. CZAR M'KANE IS GUILTY.** Verdict of the Jury in the Trial of the Boss of Gravesend. RECOMMENDATION OF MERCY.

The Jurymen Were Out from 3.31 P. M. Yesterday Until 11.58 This Morning. JAIL TO-DAY; SENTENCE MONDAY. Exciting Scenes in and About the Brooklyn Court-House.

John Y. McKane, who for the past fifteen years has ruled the town of Gravesend and carried the votes of thousands of its citizens in his vest pocket, has been adjudged, by a jury of his peers, guilty of the crime of conspiracy against the election laws of the State of New York.

The crime fastened upon him by the twelve men who sat in judgment for twenty hours is punishable by a period of imprisonment of not less than two years, nor more than ten years.

There is weeping and gnashing of teeth among those residents of Gravesend who had come to look upon McKane as little less than a god, and there is satisfaction among all good citizens who love law and order and purity of the ballot.

The verdict was rendered at two minutes before 12 o'clock noon to-day. Following is the jury which passed upon the mass of evidence for and against the deposed czar:

DAVID H. SACKETT, publisher, 444 Eleventh street. THEODORE A. HURTEL, painter, 238 Flushing avenue. JAMES DEIGHAN, mason, Flatbush. HENRY FISCHER, manufacturer, 37 Broadway. JEREMIAH BULGER, tea and coffee, 603 Myrtle avenue. WILLIAM WALKER, watchman, 209 Ninth street. JAMES LIGER, jr., taxidermist, 524 Graham avenue. DENNIS RIORDAN, cement, 114 Pacific street. ROBERT C. THOMAS, silk dealer, 202 South First street. FRANK BOHL, swings, 14 Fifth avenue. JOSEPH J. TRAPP, gasfitter, 108 Summit avenue. HENRY ZAHN, grocer, 30 William street.

At 11.30 o'clock Foreman David A. Sackett sent word that the jury was prepared to come into court. Justice Bartlett, who was in the court-house, was at once notified and made his way to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Before his arrival, however, the jury had fled down the stairs leading from the room in which they had been locked up all night, passing between the rows of Greavesenders who crowded the corridor leading to the court-room.

As they marched to their seats on the opposite side of the room from that which they occupied during the trial, each juror was closely scrutinized by the crowd which had filled the room since 9 o'clock in the morning.

It took but a glance at their faces to see that they had arrived at a verdict, and that their verdict was against McKane.

The only member of McKane's counsel in the court-room at the time was James W. Glendinning.

Justice Bartlett came into the court-room a moment after the jurors had taken their seats, and took his place on the bench. He said Justice William J. Gaynor, at whose instance McKane was placed on trial.

The proceedings in a case which was being tried by Justice Gaynor were stopped in order to allow the jury to render their verdict.

There was another wait of fully fifteen minutes before the prisoner could be found and brought into court by Sheriff Butting's deputy.

Justice Bartlett, before anything was done, again reproved McKane's counsel for keeping the Court waiting.

There was, as said, the second time it had occurred, and the court was inclined to regard it seriously.

All this while McKane remained standing, with eyes downcast and his back to the jury. His face was flushed, and his hair, which is usually kept brushed with great care, was tumbling.

He took a seat beside Lawyer Backus, who had come in with him, and the deputy sheriff, a few feet from the rail in front of Clerk Byrne's desk. He never raised his eyes as Clerk

GET YOUR World Almanac At the Nearest News-stand 25 Cents.